

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



Sermon by
CHARLES T. RUSSELL,
Pastor Brooklyn
Tabernacle.

What God Winked At

"The Times of This Ignorance God Winked at; but Now He Has Commanded All Men Everywhere to Repent; Because He Hath Appointed a Day in the Which He Will Judge the World in Righteousness by That Man Whom He Hath Ordained" (Acts xvii, 30, 31).

Toronto, Canada, January 9.—Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached twice here today to large and very attentive audiences. We report one of his discourses from the above text, as follows:—

The word "winked" in our text is used in a figurative sense to signify that God took no notice of, paid no attention to, that long period of time from the flood to the first advent of our Redeemer. During those twenty-five hundred years the world of mankind lay in ignorance and weakness and vice, but, as our text declares, God took no notice of it as a whole. He gave his attention entirely to the little nation of Israel, the descendants of Abraham, with whom he made a special Law Covenant. Israel entered upon a great schooling period; first in a condition of bondage in Egypt; and later, under the command of Moses, passing from Egypt to Canaan, with a wandering of forty years in the wilderness; still later under judges, and then under kings, etc. God did not wink at sin amongst the Israelites, whom he adopted as his "peculiar people" under the Law Covenant mediated by Moses. We read that every disobedience received a "just recompense of reward" (Hebrews ii, 2). Stripes, punishments, captivities, under Divine supervision and predicted through the prophets, was the portion of the chosen people of the Lord. Obedience on their part brought blessing and disobedience and idolatry brought chastisements—God winked at nothing as respects his chosen people.

At first glance this is perplexing. Not understanding the Divine Plan we would be inclined to expect that the favored nation would be excused more than others—that it would be the people whose imperfections would be winked at. But not so; Israel was chosen for a purpose. And in order to prepare them for their mission and to fit them to fill it, the Lord chastened and scourged them for their sins, and thus educated and assisted them more than others out of degradation. As a result, when our Lord came into the world to be man's Redeemer, Israel, under the chastening, scourging, instructing experiences of many centuries, was by far the most advanced nation in the world along religious lines.

Thus it was that when the Redeemer presented himself, some, "a remnant," were "Israelites indeed" and ready to receive him—five hundred during his earthly ministry and several thousand more at the following Pentecostal season. It is but reasonable to suppose that no other nation in the world would have furnished any such numbers ready of heart for Messiah, and consecrated fully to him. Note, for instance, that St. Paul's preaching to the Athenians on Mars Hill apparently touched not a single heart nor head.

The Justice of the Wink.
The Almighty informs us that Justice is the very foundation of all of his dealings. He cannot be less than just, although through Christ he has provided to be more than just—that is, loving and merciful. There must have been a justice in this winking mentioned by the Apostle. What was it?

The Apostle explains that owing to a death sentence that was upon the world in general, and no provision having yet been made for a redemption from that death penalty and a resurrection deliverance, it would have been illogical for God to give laws to the world of mankind commanding repentance, etc. Why? Because they were already condemned to death, the extreme penalty of the Divine Law. No more could be done to them than to destroy them, however badly they lived. And nothing that they could do would make them deserving of eternal life. So long as that death sentence rested upon them and no prospect was offered even of release from it, God let them alone, and justly enough "winked" at their imperfection and did not lay it specially to their charge.

With the Jew it was different. God instructed that nation through the Law and the prophets and the chastenings for their wrong doings, and thus prepared in them a "little flock" of "Israelites indeed" ready for spiritual things. Additionally he wished to use them and their experiences as types or lessons for spiritual Israel yet future. These types, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit through the New Testament, have constituted very helpful lessons to the Church of this Gospel Age—Spiritual Israel—"For the Law Covenant was a shadow of good things coming after it."

But before having this dealing with Israel, God made a Covenant with them, promising them life-eternal if they would obey. They gladly accepted the proposition and strove to live righteously, strove to keep the Law. They did not gain eternal life under the Law, because they could not keep it; not that the Law was defective, but that they, like all other members of Adam's fallen race, were imperfect. God knew of their weakness and allowed them to be disappointed in the outcome of their Cov-

enant, but nevertheless he made it a great blessing to them—a means of instruction, which, as we have seen, ultimately prepared several thousand to be of so ripe a condition of heart as to be ready for the Savior and become his disciples. The Jew then had this advantage over the Gentile up to that time. He had God's promises. He knew the Law of God. He was profited by striving to do the impossible thing of keeping it perfectly. Had God not chosen the nation of Israel to bring them under the schooling processes of the Law Covenant (Galatians iii, 24) he would have "winked" at their ignorance, etc., as he did with the transgressions of other nations up to that time.

"Now Commandeth All Men."
What is the secret of this change on God's part—from winking at the sins and imperfections of the world to commanding them to repent? If it was just to wink at their sins for thousands of years, why did not God continue to wink at them? The Apostle answers the question, telling us that this change in God's dealing which sent forth the message that the world should repent was based upon the fact that his eternal purposes had by that time reached the stage of development which justified such a message. The Son of God had left the glory of the Father which he had before the world was; he had humbled himself to become a man. As the man Christ Jesus he had been obedient to the Heavenly Father's wish and had laid down his life sacrificially—that it might first benefit consecrated believers during this Gospel Age; secondly that it might bless the world of mankind during the Millennial Age.

For a time these good tidings were confined to the Jewish nation, but three and a half years after the crucifixion the limit of Israel's favor respecting the message came to an end, and then the good tidings of great joy was permitted to go to all the Gentiles on the same terms that the Jews had enjoyed.

The Gospel or "good news" consists of the information that God in his mercy has provided that the death sentence upon Adam and his race shall not be perpetual; that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust; that the provision for this has already been made in and through the death of the Redeemer. Is it inquired what advantage would there be in a resurrection of the dead if therewith all were to be placed back just where they are at present? The answer is that there would be no advantage in such a resurrection. If the Jew could not keep the Law, and if the very best-intentioned of the Gentiles have found themselves to be imperfect and their efforts to stand approved before God in the present life to be failures, what good could result from merely awakening them from the sleep of death? Would it not be wiser and better every way to let them perish like the brute beast?

We answer that God's Word reveals a very grand outcome to his Plan of Salvation. The word resurrection, as Scripturally used, signifies much more than to be merely resuscitated. It signifies awakening and more—uplifting out of all sin and death conditions, up, up, up to perfection—to all that was lost by Father Adam and redeemed in the Calvary sacrifice.

"God Hath Appointed a Day."
This, then, is the meaning of the Apostle's argument. By providing the Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of the Church and the world God has made possible a fresh trial or judgment for Adam and his race. Adam's first judgment or trial day was in Eden. There he lost everything by his disobedience and brought upon himself and all of his race Divine sentence to death. Christ has appeared that he might redeem Adam and his race, for the very purpose of giving them individually another full, fair trial or judgment for life everlasting or death everlasting.

That general judgment day mentioned by St. Paul in our text is neither a damnation day nor a twenty-four hour day. It is the thousand-year day of Christ—the period of his mediatorial reign, in the which Satan will be bound, all evil influences be removed, and the light of the knowledge of the glory of God be made to fill the whole earth. St. Peter reminds us, "Beloved, be ignorant of this one thing, that one day with the Lord is as a thousand years" (II Peter iii, 8). This is the key to the expressions, "The day of Christ," "The day of judgment," etc. The Millennial day will be a day of judgment or trial in the sense that all mankind, the living and the dead, will then be brought to full knowledge of God and to full opportunity to regulate by resurrection processes a complete uplift from all weaknesses, imperfections, etc., which have resulted from our share in Adam's sin and our own weakness and ignorance. Sin to the extent that they were willful will to the same extent be punishable and receive a "just recompense of reward" (Hebrews ii, 2). Every good endeavor will be rewarded and every shortcoming will be punished.

From this standpoint we see the

force of the Apostle's argument, that it is the Divine intention to grant to every member of Adam's race another trial, another judgment, to determine afresh and individually the worthiness or unworthiness of each to have eternal life. But why should this fact make any difference to the world in the present life? Why did not God wait until the Millennial Age and give them all a surprise? Why did he send them the message of his love and a revelation of this knowledge of his future dealings? Did he not know what the past eighteen centuries has proven, namely, that few of mankind would have the "hearing ear," and that fewer still, after hearing, would so love righteousness and so hate iniquity, as to sacrifice the interests of the present life by espousing the Gospel message, repenting of sin, and seeking to live a salutary life, in opposition to all unrighteousness?

Yes, we answer, it is written, "Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world" (Acts xv, 18). God surely knew that the message of his grace would generally fall upon ears that were dull of hearing. That we might know this he caused it to be written in the prophecies in advance, that few would have the hearing ear for his message of love and mercy. Why, then, did he send the message? We answer that there were two reasons for his so doing.

(1) He intended that a witness should be given so that those comprehending would have an incentive to a reformation of life. He wished all to know that their responsibility in life would be proportionate to their knowledge of this fact of redemption. This principle is stated in the Scriptures by our Lord. He declares that he who knew not and was disobedient would be punished with fewer stripes and a lighter punishment for his transgressions, while those who knew better and shined with deliberation would be punished with many stripes—in that Millennial day.

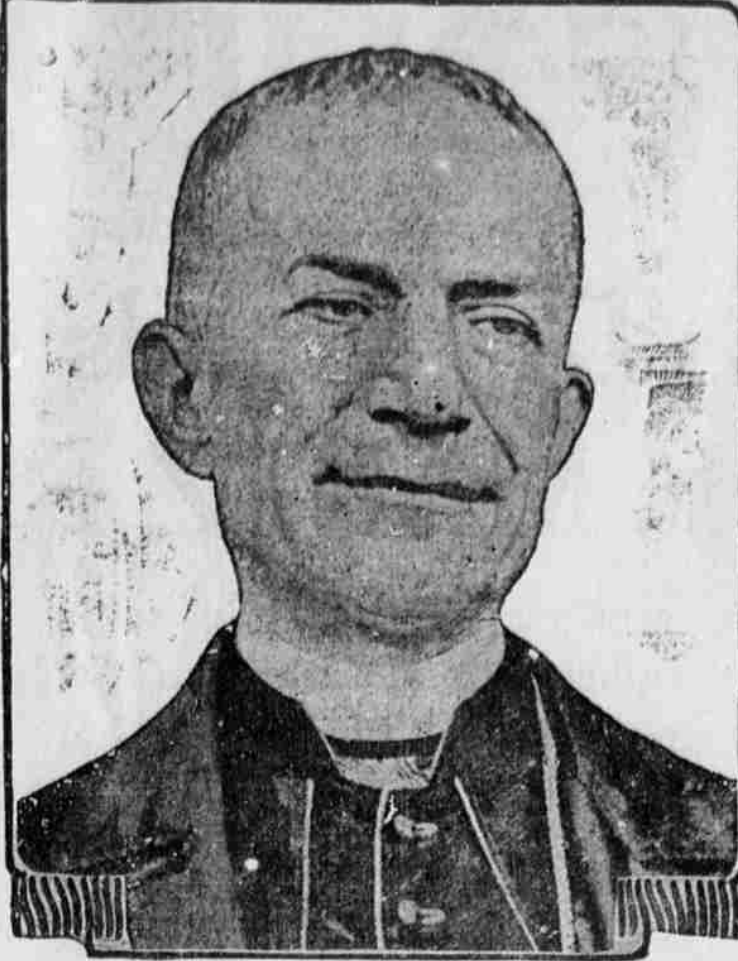
(2) Another reason for the promulgation of this good tidings of the Millennial Day of the Lord's Judgment is that God wishes to use this message as a primary lesson to do a primary work of instruction for a special class of "elect" characters, whom he is seeking in the present time before the inauguration of the Mediatorial Kingdom. He calls these his "jewels," the "Bride of Christ," his "members."

This class is specially called out of the world now, in advance of the Millennium, that they may eventually be God's Royal Priesthood, or priestly kings, in association with their Redeemer. These, according to the Scriptures, are to be associate judges of the world with Christ. St. Paul asks, "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?" (I Corinthians vi, 2). We do know it, thank God; and we know that they will be thoroughly competent for that work. Their experiences in the present life, in battling against the world and the flesh and the devil and coming off conquerors through the assistance of the great High Priest, will make them competent judges of the world; competent priests to assist and to bless the world; competent under-priests to govern the world from the Spirit plane.

"Building Up Yourselves."
To this special class I particularly address myself. I am glad to warn all men everywhere to repent, and glad also to give them the good reason why they should repent—to tell them of God's appointed time, the Millennial Epoch, in which all shall have a full opportunity of gaining eternal life through Christ. I am glad to assure them that every endeavor for righteousness put forth now will bring large returns of character development and better position then. I warn them that every wilful transgression, all wilful ignorance, will react upon them to their disadvantage and make for shame and lasting contempt on their part, under the glorious sunlight of that Millennial day. It will search out and expose to all humanity their weaknesses, their sins, to the extent that these have been accepted or approved or have not been resisted.

But as I said before, I trust that amongst the ten million readers reached by my sermons every week there are some who are of the salutary class, "called, chosen and faithful"—some of this jewel class, whose judgment or trial is in progress now. I trust that these are striving with might and main to make their calling and election sure through faith in the Redeemer's sacrifice and obedience to his Law of the Spirit of life—the Law of Love. Now is our judgment day, our day of testing or trial. We will not stand or fall as congregations and denominations or lodges or societies. Our testing is an individual one and nothing short of loyalty of heart to the Lord, to his Truth and to the brethren, will make us as the Lord's jewels, "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ our Lord; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together" (Romans viii, 17). Such have my special sympathy, my special endeavors, my special love and my special prayers. And the prayers of all such I solicit on my part that I may continue faithful to the end of the journey and with you all hear the Master's precious words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord" (Matthew xxv, 21).

Church Federation Discussed.
On next Sunday Pastor Russell will address a Mass Meeting of Christian people at Brooklyn's largest auditorium on "Church Federation: Its Cost to Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Methodists." Those desiring extra copies of this Journal for their friends should place orders at once.



CARDINAL FRANCIS SATOLLI.

Cardinal Satolli was best known in this country as the first apostolic delegate from the Vatican to the United States. He was born in Perugia, Italy in 1819 and was educated in the most eminent school of ecclesiastics in that country. He early developed wonderful powers of oratory and later in life became a writer of distinction. Mgr. Satolli was elevated to the college of cardinals in 1895. On his visits to this country he made many friends and when the cable dispatches told of his illness first he received hundreds of telegrams of sympathy from numbers in the United States.

UNCLAIMED

Costs Remaining In Hands
Of Clerk Of Courts

And Are Now Ready For
Distribution

Other Items From The
Court House

Unclaimed costs remaining in the hands of the Clerk of Courts Belmont for the year preceding the first Monday in January, 1910, are as follows:

Wm. Hunter \$3.00; Wm. Heaton \$3.00; J. G. Sentt \$1.00; James Cotton \$1.00; H. A. Mackey 40 cents; C. McVey \$1.00; C. W. Stull \$2.60; L. B. Houck 40 cents; Geo. E. Canning \$1.00; Mrs. W. S. Sperry 25 cents; Lucy Wert 25 cents; Rev. W. E. Hull 25 cents; Aaron Lepley \$1; S. A. Headley 40 cents; L. B. Houck 40 cents; C. F. Colville 25 cents; H. L. Clark 25 cents; Wm. Budd 25 cents; L. C. Close 25 cents; E. C. Englehart 25 cents; L. B. Houck 40 cents; L. B. Houck \$1.68; Thomas Simmons 25 cents; A. D. Welker \$1.50; George Vernon \$1.50; W. S. Cummings \$1.00; Abe Rightmire \$4.75; Chas. McClellan 50 cents; F. S. Crowner \$1.00; W. M. Taylor

\$1.00; D. S. Garber \$1.00; Louise Pauquin \$1.44; M. C. Slutes 40 cents; Wm. H. Rice \$2.23; Roger Fontaine \$5.79; Francis Zitzenberger \$1.00; L. B. Houck 80 cents; T. T. Whitworth \$1.70; Val Durbin \$1.00; W. B. Herendeen 33 cents; James W. Davis \$2.70; Stephen Craig \$2.40; Jos. F. Blubaugh \$3.65; Columbus Ewalt 40 cents; Chas. S. Snow \$1.00; Ed. Derry 50 cents; Wm. Hall 50 cents; John Casey \$2.10; Chas. I. Fields \$1.00; W. H. Woodward 25 cents; B. C. Debolt 25 cents; E. R. Leedy 25 cents; C. D. Dowds 25 cents; J. R. Schrack 25 cents; John Stofor 25 cents; C. C. Swank \$2.00; Geo. A. Lewis \$3.00; J. A. Schaeffer 40 cents; The Findlay Foundry & Machine Co. \$1.59; F. M. Hamm 25 cents.

Assessors Organized:—

The Mt. Vernon assessors of real property expect to start on their work Monday and will have an office in the building north of the court house. The assessors have effected an organization as follows:

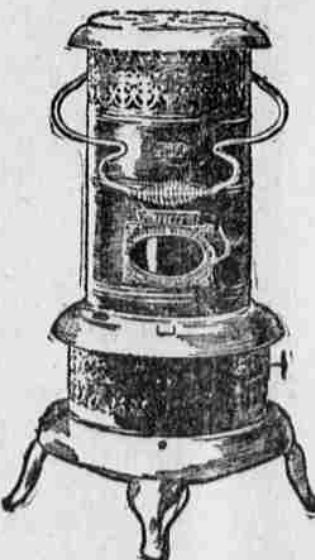
President—Frank M. Allen.
Secretary—Max Meyers.
Clerk—Howard C. Gates.
The assessors have been allowed \$3.50 per day by the county commissioners.

Deeds Filed:—

George Sumtiner, adm., to Marian Smith, part lot, Gann \$270.
Guy H. Bartlett to Ethel Hess, lot 5, J. B. Foote's 2nd addition, Fredericktown, \$150.

Same to same, lot 4, same add., \$150.
Marion Mumaw to W. T. Sharpe, part lot 12, H. B. Curtis' add., Mt. Vernon, \$100.

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PERFECTION Oil Heater

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DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

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The Knox Building & Loan company at their annual meeting elected these directors and officers:

C. W. Armstrong, E. O. Arnold, W. P. Bogardus, Fred S. McConnell, A. F. Stauffer and J. B. Waight.

President—W. P. Bogardus.
Vice President—A. F. Stauffer.
Secretary—Charles F. Colville.
Treasurer—Miss Jean Starr.

R. R. TIME CARDS

Mt. Vernon
B. & O. R. R.
East

No. 14	5:50 a. m.
No. 4	11:18 a. m.
No. 16	6:42 p. m.
No. 8	7:29 p. m.

West

No. 7	8:25 a. m.
No. 17	8:57 a. m.
No. 3	2:44 p. m.
No. 15	8:50 p. m.

Nos. 16 and 17 daily except Sunday. Other trains daily.

C., A. & C. R. R.
South Bound

No. 506	12:41 a. m.
No. 520	9:58 a. m.
No. 504	7:44 p. m.
No. 518	11:00 a. m.
No. 205	12:36 p. m.
No. 508	5:15 p. m.
No. 500	9:37 p. m.

North Bound

No. 507	2:35 a. m.
No. 501	7:24 a. m.
No. 509	8:19 a. m.
No. 503	1:20 p. m.
No. 505	5:53 p. m.
No. 519	6:52 p. m.
No. 521	7:10 p. m.

Daily.
Daily except Sunday.
Sunday only.

KNOX CO. TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

1909-1910

Meetings for the examination of teachers will be held at the

CENTRAL SCHOOL Bldg

Mt. Vernon, Ohio

The first Saturday of every month

Pupils Examination

The third Saturday of April and the second Saturday in May. Examination will commence at 8:00 o'clock, a. m.

Address all communications to the Clerk of Board of Examiners.

Organization of Board:

C. M. BARBER, President, Mt. Vernon, O.
W. W. BORDEN, V. Pres., Fredericktown, O.
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